

A GAY SEASON.

FOUR LARGE CONVENTIONS TO MEET IN MACON THIS SEASON.

The Firemen's Parade—Women's Temperance Union—Amenity—A Funny Case—Security of the State—A General Exchange of Shots.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Macon promises to be quite lively during the next two months. We are to have during the next sixty days five big events in the way of conventions. First

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE, which comes up on the 15th of April, and which promises to be a grand occasion. With the six local fire companies added to the visiting brethren, the city may count on a big holiday that day. There will be prizes offered for best time, etc., and our guests will be entertained in the style for which the central city is famous. Next comes the

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, which convenes here on the 21st and 22d following. This promises to be a very interesting affair and will attract a great crowd of the best people in the state to our city. During the two days these Christian women will discuss the cause in which they are so zealously laboring, and their conclusions may affect, not only an increase in the agitation of prohibition legislation, but the politics of the state may be somewhat shaken up.

THE STATE PRESS CONVENTION. This convention is called to meet here during the first week in May and will undoubtedly be largely attended. After spending a day in conducting its regular business here it will go in a body to Savannah where it will take part in the festivities of emancipation week. The Central railroad has tendered a complimentary excursion for the body for this trip.

THE MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE, A. O. U. W. Will interest a great number of people. Every town of any size has a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and there will probably be a full delegation from each lodge. The order has been long and favorably known, and is one of the finest institutions in the state. It meets here on the 12th of May, and will attract a large crowd.

THE STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION convenes here on the 13th, 14th and 15th, following. This is a thing in which people are universally interested, and it must needs bring a vast congregation of Christian workers to our gates.

But Macon is equal to the emergency, and none need stay away because they fear the accommodations will be meager, for the resources are ample.

A Funny Case.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Wash Stevens and Jane Stevens are colored people of a dignified age. After a number of years of peaceful married life, they suddenly found that the currents of their lives were not congenial. On counting up the assets of their married life they found that they amounted to six kids, three of either sex. Each wanted to monopolize the assets, the best Wash got the bulge on Jane and stole the kids away. Jane came to consult a lawyer, and want a writ of habeas corpus. While she was explaining the matter to the lawyer, in, and by the aid of the legal gentleman they were induced to divide the spoils, he taking the boys and she the girls, and the thing was settled.

Security of State.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Beef is a scarce commodity around Macon just now. Butchers court the country in every direction but still the demand is very unsatisfactorily supplied.

Jones county is one fertile resource on which our dealers draw, but it seems to be running low just now. What animals are obtainable are hardly fit for human consumption. On counting up the assets of their married life they found that they amounted to six kids, three of either sex. Each wanted to monopolize the assets, the best Wash got the bulge on Jane and stole the kids away. Jane came to consult a lawyer, and want a writ of habeas corpus. While she was explaining the matter to the lawyer, in, and by the aid of the legal gentleman they were induced to divide the spoils, he taking the boys and she the girls, and the thing was settled.

A General Exchange of Shots.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Yesterday at No. 1 Central road, a negro ran into the car and grabbed a deck of cards and started out with them. Hugh Herndon, the newsboy, asked him to pay for them, and the negro ran. The newsboy followed him a short distance and then turned back, when the negro began shooting at him, and fired five shots. He then reloaded his pistol and fired three shots at the fireman. The passengers in the car got out and pursued him over a mile, but failed to catch him. Two shots passed through the mail car.

The Landlords Protective Association.

MACON, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—The Landlords Protective association completed organizing tonight. It elected officers for the year, as follows: H. J. Johnson, president; M. R. Freeman, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, T. C. Hendrix, Felix Corpas, T. J. Ware, T. C. Hendrix, president pro tem. The first Thursday night in each year was chosen as the time for the annual meeting.

Had a Pistol.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Bill Smith, who has just served a ten days' sentence on the chancery, was brought back to this city today. After he was taken out of the city prison the astonishing fact was developed that he had a pistol on his person, which he had kept successfully concealed while in the racks for two days. He will be tried now for carrying concealed weapons.

From Millidgeville.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Mr. W. J. Brake was in the city from Millidgeville today. Mr. Brake thinks that affairs will not quiet down so soon as he had expected. He feels confident that the prohibitionists will contest the election on various grounds.

An Evangelical Concern.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—There is a ten cent store on Fourth street that has the suggestive firm name of "Moody & Sankey." Whether it is an advertising device or a real firm, is left as a matter of conjecture.

A Requisition.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Chief Wiley has a requisition from Alabama for James Amos, arrested here last night. James is still in jail and will be held for the developments of the facts.

Deep Cut.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Probably the deepest cut on the street car line is on the East Macon road, near No. 1 engine house. The workmen have had to go pretty deep down to get a grade there.

Firemen's Meeting.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Tonight the officers of the Macon fire department met at engine house No. 4 for the purpose of settling definitely the part the various companies will take in the approaching tournament.

Personal and Social.

MACON, March 25.—[Special].—Hennie Morris, a new arrival in Macon, is now stopping in Macon. She is the daughter of a prominent family in Macon. J. O'Connell, of Atlanta, is at the Edgerton house. J. Orchard, of Columbus, is registered at the Edgerton.

General Gordon Will Speak.

ROME, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—General John B. Gordon will deliver the address at the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Myrtle Hill cemetery, on May 10.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Fire Near the City—The New Directory—Other Notes.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—The dwelling and outhouses on the plantation of Mr. J. A. Williams, at Mountain Hill, Harris county, were destroyed by fire yesterday. It is not known whether there was any insurance.

The new directory, which is being gotten up for this city, shows a population for Brownsville and Girard of 7,324, which is an increase of over one thousand since the last census was taken. The work of canvassing the city has not been completed. The ladies of the Park association have decided to renew their efforts in the work of beautifying the place, and council will be asked to restore the appropriation of fifteen dollars per month for the pay of a park keeper. The board of trustees of the public school held a meeting tonight, at which the superintendent reported that there are in attendance in the schools 646 whites and 778 colored pupils, making a total of 1,424. The schools were never in a more flourishing condition.

WHITEHEAD'S LEASE OF LIFE.

The Slayer of George Hardeman Will Not Hang Today.

ATHENS, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—The execution of Crawford Whitehead, in Watkinsville, ordered for tomorrow, will not take place owing to an order granted by Judge Hutchins.

Crawford Whitehead and George Hardeman, the murdered man, lived very close to each other, and Whitehead, being a renter of Hardeman's place, was a great deal of trouble to Whitehead. Whitehead claims that Hardeman would object to everything he did and refused to allow him to put his cow in the pasture. He tried to kill all of his chickens for going into his place, and would curse and abuse him every time they met, until his life was a burden to him. Whitehead says that Hardeman cursed and abused his wife, calling her bad names and on one occasion, while they were quarreling, he started to spit in her wife's face, and made several motions as if he would do so. Hardeman nearly always carried a pistol, and threatened to use it on him. The morning of the killing, July 10, Whitehead went to his patch to hoe cotton, and had not been there long before Hardeman's wife came down the path, leading a mule, and Hardeman following with a pistol in his hand. Whitehead saw her, and as soon as Hardeman saw Whitehead he commenced cursing and abusing him, and said some very bad things to his wife. Whitehead picked up his gun and cocked both barrels, and told Hardeman he had stood this just as long as he could. Hardeman pulled open the bosom of his shirt and told him to shoot. Whitehead took him at his word, and fired both barrels into his breast. As soon as he shot he claims that Mrs. Hardeman told her husband to shoot him. Hardeman did not say anything, but walked off a few paces and fell. Hardeman had made an attempt to draw it. Whitehead claims that he was hounded down, and that the killing was in self defense, as he firmly believes that Hardeman was the aggressor, on purpose to raise the difficulty and kill him.

Whitehead fled, but was subsequently captured in White county, near Cleveland, by Mr. Houston, and was carried to jail. His captors told him, he claimed, that he was to have a close watch on him from White county to Onohee. He is a quiet looking man, rather under the medium size, has a pleasant face and does not seem at all dejected.

Raid Into White County.

GAINEVILLE, March 25.—[Special].—Deputy Collectors J. B. Ware and B. Strong, with Deputy Marshal J. C. Cape, made a raid into White county Monday night, captured J. B. Nix and Can Holcomb, seized one 65 gallon still, cap and worm, and destroyed about 1,800 gallons of beer. The still was built in a fish pond dam, entirely covered over with dirt. Nix and Holcomb were brought to Gainesville and bound over by Commissioner J. B. Gaston for the sum of \$300 and \$300 bonds to appear at the United States court at Atlanta.

Suffering from the Blow.

ELBERTON, March 25.—[Special].—Mr. W. H. Cary, who was struck blind yesterday evening, is suffering greatly from the effects of the blow. He has been unable to attend a trial of the case yet. The negro is still in jail.

An Incendiary's Torch.

ROME, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Anderson & Lawrence's mill in Chattooga county, about 18 miles from Rome, was burned to the ground late last night. The loss is between three and four thousand. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AN OLD-TIME MANSION BURNED.

The Residence of Mr. M. P. Wade in Flames. SYLVANIA, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—The old Wade homestead, now belonging to Mr. M. P. Wade, of this place, situated near Barton's Ferry on the river, was burned to the ground Tuesday night. The house was built by the fire originated. Mr. Jenkins was living in the house at the time, and the place one of the most beautiful in the entire county. It was built by Mr. Wade's father years before the war, and very much resembled an old baronial castle, having twenty-two large, spacious rooms. It is reported that very little was saved from the flames. The house was insured for \$2,500, but this is but a pitiful sum compared with the value of the building, with its elegant library and furniture.

Got His Hands Burned.

ROME, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Mrs. J. F. Powell, who lives in South Rome, while at work in her yard today, passed near the fire used to heat the pot of water, and her dress was ignited. She went into the house and her husband tried to smother the flames, but she was burning. He succeeded after great effort in smothering the flame, but burned his hands severely. Mrs. Powell was badly burned from the waist down, and is in a dangerous condition.

The Fire a Mystery.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—The fire alarm was sounded at 9:30 Tuesday night. The fire proved to be in a tenement house in the eastern part of the city owned by Henry Jones, colored, and occupied by Mr. W. W. Moore. The entire contents of the building were consumed. Mr. Moore had \$368 insurance on his business, etc. Jones had \$200 insurance on the house. The origin of the fire is a mystery as the family of Mr. Moore was away at the time.

Death from Consumption.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Rosena Reynolds, fifteen years of age, living on Lovers' Lane, whilst coming down a stairway in her house, stumbled and fell, striking her head against a brick step. She was conscious for a few minutes, then died. The verdict of the coroner's jury was death from consumption of the brain.

Politics in Heard.

FRANKLIN, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Politics are beginning to engage the attention of the patriots. This county furnishes the senators for this district in the coming legislature, and a good many are willing to let their friends force the office upon them. Hon. A. D. Freeman, of Newnan, and Major A. O. Bacon have been here during the week, and are interviewing voters as to congressional action and the other discussing with the people gubernatorial interests. Col. T. C. Crenshaw, Jr., has also been here during the week, brim full of both state and national politics.

Court in Heard.

FRANKLIN, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Superior court has been in session since Monday morning, Judge Harris presiding and H. M. Reid solicitor general, present. The criminal docket was very light this term. One colored brother goes to the penitentiary for burglary.

THE STATE BY WIRE.

NEWS OF THE DAY SENT IN BY CORRESPONDENTS.

Organization of the Jekyll Island Club—An Execution Deferred—Dalton's New Depot—Burning of an Old Mansion—Revenue Road Into White County—Other News Notes.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—The Jekyll Island Club was organized at the Fifth-avenue hotel, New York, last Tuesday evening. The meeting was a brilliant success. This magnificent island property will at once be improved and will be the sportsmen's paradise of America. It will be used as a hunting ground, yachting station and race course. A handsome residence will now be erected, with all acquisition to meet the desired end. The club was organized originally by John E. Dubignon, of Brunswick, the owner of the island, and Captain Newton S. Finney, of New York. The price paid by the club was \$100,000. Among the members are Wm. K. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, General Lloyd Aspinwall, Ogden Goelet, Robert Goelet, Commodore John C. Barron, H. Victor Newcomb, A. Lawrence Hopkins, Lewis Edwards, Henry B. Hyde, Oliver K. King, William B. Dewolf, M. Sawson, Franklin Ketchum, Latham Fish, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Judge Henry E. Howland, John A. Stuart, W. Bayard Cutting, John Claflin, Cornelius N. Bliss, Thomas W. Pearsall, of New York; Erastus Corning, of Albany; N. Y. Fairman Rogers, Walter Foster, of Philadelphia; Wirt Dexter, N. C. Fairbanks, of Chicago; J. Mason Loomis, of New York; Commodore R. S. Allen, George E. Gray, of San Francisco; R. S. Bartlett, of Boston; J. E. Dubignon, of Brunswick; J. R. Jr., and A. J. Covatt, of Brunswick. The directors are General Lloyd Aspinwall, Lewis Edwards, Oliver K. King, W. B. Dewolf, N. Y. Fairman Rogers, J. E. Dubignon, Henry Howland, J. E. Dubignon, J. M. Lawson, E. Corning, Wirt Dexter, R. L. Ogden. The island has been sold to the club, and a committee of the club is now in this city to report necessary work to be done.

Barnesville Work Goes to Macon. BARNESVILLE, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Messrs. Summers & Murphy, carriage manufacturers, shipped a handsome two-horse wagon to Mr. Willis Sparks, of Macon, today. The body was painted white, tastefully trimmed and ornamented by red and green, and the running gear is a light green color, relieved with black. Altogether it is a handsome vehicle and does credit to its makers. Mr. Sparks will use it in hauling watermelons from his fancy truck farm to the city of Macon during the coming season.

Seeking for Positions. SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—An examination under the civil service rules was held today for departmental positions. Commissioner Penhollow and Postmaster Wilson were the examiners. The best was got the bulge on Jane and stole the kids away. Jane came to consult a lawyer, and want a writ of habeas corpus. While she was explaining the matter to the lawyer, in, and by the aid of the legal gentleman they were induced to divide the spoils, he taking the boys and she the girls, and the thing was settled.

A New Route Agent. BARNESVILLE, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Today Mr. Thomas Caswell Banks was officially notified of his appointment to the position of route agent for the Georgia Midland, running between Atlanta and Savannah. He will enter upon his new duties as soon as he can wind up his business at this place. "Cas" is a genial, clever gentleman, and we believe that every person in the city is heartily glad of his good fortune.

The Tombstone Monument. WASHINGTON, March 25.—[Special].—The monument to be erected over General and Mrs. Tomb's graves is to be of Italian marble, and has been already ordered. The shaft will be twenty-five feet high. The inscriptions to be on the monument have not yet been decided on, but will be simple. The graves are located in a pretty place near the entrance of the cemetery, and east of them are beautiful pine trees.

Work on the Street Railroad. ATHENS, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—The street railroad, which has been the subject of hands at work building the track to the Georgia road, and will soon have the cars bringing passengers from that depot, and as this is completed Mr. Snowgrass will commence work on a line to the Northeastern.

Trade in Nashville. NASHVILLE, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Dr. Head has returned from the city of Nashville, and is opening a drug store. S. B. Godwin & Co. are opening the largest stock of goods ever brought to this market. Messrs. Vourmay & Patterson are also receiving heavy supplies of merchandise.

He May Be Insane. ROME, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—A white man, who says his name is William Allen, and who claims Knoxville as his home, arrived in town today. His strange actions attracted the attention of the police, and he was taken in charge. It is believed he is insane.

Looking up the Hotels. SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—An excursion will be made from this city to the city of Savannah on Saturday by a large party interested in the proposed new hotel in Savannah. The object is to inspect the Piney Woods and Mitchell hotels, and get information as to what the first class hotels have done for that city.

Contracts Given to Chicago. SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, have received the contract for furnishing the guards new arsenal with 750 folding chairs of unique design. The same firm have signed a contract to furnish the new school house.

Burke to Try the Whisky Issue. WAYNESBORO, Va., March 25.—[Special].—A meeting of prominent citizens of this city, resulted in a decision to test the whisky question for Burke in June next and the fence issue in July.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA. Dr. R. L. Marbut, of Buford, died Wednesday night.

Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, one of the oldest and most beloved ladies in Brunswick, died near Covington on Monday last, aged 84 years.

Judge George F. Newton, of Tallapoosa, is now quite sick, and in all probability will not recover. His sufferings are intense. He was stricken with apoplexy seven years ago, and appears that the end is near at hand.

Dr. M. S. Johnson, of Hawkinsville, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. He had been confined to his room about two weeks. His death was complicated. The doctor stood high in his profession, and was a devoted man. He was a native of this county, and his death is a great loss to the community.

The Athens Banner-Watchman complains that certain papers are making demagogic rates for advertising. It says: "We are taking column advertisements in Athens, \$50 per column a year, and we know one leading paper is making a contract for a column at \$50. This is a regular cut-throat business, or no contract is to be sustained that sells its space for less than \$50 a column. An editor who accepts such rates must be pretty low down in finances." The Elberton Gazette says that it has lost some subscribers who don't agree with it in politics, but that it has the consolation of knowing that it is right, and that for every subscriber lost it has gained ten new ones.

The Franklin News, under the editorship of Pleasant McCutchen, has been enlarged and otherwise improved. Its editor is one of the youngest and brightest of the Georgia press, and by his admirable management of the News has done much to bring his town and county into notice.

DON'T LIKE THE DEPOT.

Daltonites Term Their New Depot the "Chicken Coop."

DALTON, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—There is much indignation felt in Dalton over the new car shed which has been, or is being, erected by the Western and Atlantic railroad. By the side of the National hotel, the Lewis house and the depot building it looks like a little shanty. The car shed recently burnt down covered the large platform, which remained and gave to Dalton a city appearance, besides a comfortable shelter and accommodation to the many people who got on and off the cars at this place.

The present new building is about fifty feet long and fourteen feet wide, intended to include two sitting rooms, two ticket offices and a refreshment saloon. Economically speaking the accommodation may be said to be sufficient, but the "chicken coop" of the "chicken coop" is simply disparaging and awful. Two railroads are to pass here; and it is felt that, with the railroad facilities furnished at this point by the Western and Atlantic railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the town ought to have had a more sightly and commodious car shed. It is needless to say that the Dalton people feel badly over the matter. They call their car shed now "The Chicken Coop."

FREE LABOR AT STONE MOUNTAIN.

The Citizens and Workmen Well Pleased at the New Order.

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., March 25.—[Special].—Your correspondent, after conversing with the business men and the stone cutters at this place, and that of the city, says in his report with future prospects of granite works. They are led in their praise of the new president, C. D. Horn, for his assurance that the convicts will be removed from our midst. Our people welcome the new members of the company, and hope under their experienced management that both the company and community will be mutually benefited. The town has about twenty resident stone cutters, twelve blacksmiths and about eighty-five quarry hands. Most of the last named have been displaced by convict labor, but thanks to the good judgment of President Horn, they can soon return to their old places, since they gave up reluctantly. Captain James, the lessee, and Mr. Bigham, his chief boss, and his other helpers have always been clever, but our people don't like convict competition.

GEORGIA BREVITIES.

The Ladies Memorial association of Newnan has selected Paul Wilcox to deliver the memorial address April 26th. Mr. Wilcox is a prominent citizen of this city, and is well known to the ladies of Kingston met in conference Tuesday evening to confer as to which was the best time to buy to enclose our cemetery, with the money we possess. They decided to get samples of the different styles and then decide.

Mr. J. F. Hargis, of Kingston, killed two very large wild turkeys yesterday. He is a fine shot.

Broom Corn Culture. From the Monroe Advertiser. It is a shame and a sad commentary on the industry and enterprise of the southern farmer that the manufacture of the broom corn, which is so much better adapted to its cultivation than wheat, is not more generally practiced. We plant a month earlier and harvest a month before the western crop comes in. The southern farmer can have the money in his pocket in four months from the time he drops the seed in the ground, long before cotton and corn are ready to bloom. One hand can cultivate between 20 and 40 acres.

One bushel seed will plant 10 to 12 acres. One acre will produce 20 to 40 bushels. One man can cut from 1 to 2 acre per day. Yield per acre 400 to 500 pounds.

Lost Her Horn on Harmony. From the American Recorder. Atlanta is terribly disgruntled over the loss of the Georgia Midland. The Star told her some time ago she had lost her horn on harmony. It seems plain now to her own citizens that she has lost her horn on harmony.

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Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your mother, wives and sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Ross' Lung Syrup. It is a powerful remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, and all lung troubles. It is a powerful remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, and all lung troubles.

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GEORGIA PRESS POINTS.

Mr. S. H. Christopher has severed his connection editorially with the Montezuma Record, and will establish a paper at Buena Vista. Mr. W. T. Christopher will remain in Montezuma and edit the Record.

Madison Madison, Editor Smith, of the Washington Chronicle, is in the city. The Chronicle is a paper of increasing merit and influence, and we value it among our best exchanges.

Colonel James R. Randall, of the Augusta Chronicle, is one of the brightest of the Washington correspondents of the southern press. His letters are always spicy, and full of interest. The following, however, from the dispatching manner in which Mr. Randall alludes to the democratic administration: "Randall, of the Augusta Chronicle, is doing more to demoralize his party than any other Washington correspondent. He is a really surprising man. His writing such discouraging letters. Can't he just leave the president alone a little while and coddle his individual congressmen, Tillman, of South Carolina?"

The Georgia Press association will meet in annual convention at Macon, April 10th, and will attend the centennial celebration of the Chatham Artillery at Savannah, beginning May 3d.

The first copy of the Flovilla Educator, by Professor H. K. Smith, of the Georgia normal institute, will make its appearance this week. This paper will be devoted principally to the interest of education.

Mr. W. J. Neal, formerly of Cartersville, but now in the department service in Washington, is furnishing some very readable letters to the Cartersville American from the capital.

The Campbell County News says: "Athens is a wonderful paper. It sent a reporter down to Stone Mountain last week and had the mountain weighed and measured, giving the figures as follows: The Athens Banner-Watchman complains that certain papers are making demagogic rates for advertising. It says: "We are taking column advertisements in Athens, \$50 per column a year, and we know one leading paper is making a contract for a column at \$50. This is a regular cut-throat business, or no contract is to be sustained that sells its space for less than \$50 a column. An editor who accepts such rates must be pretty low down in finances." The Elberton Gazette says that it has lost some subscribers who don't agree with it in politics, but that it has the consolation of knowing that it is right, and that for every subscriber lost it has gained ten new ones.

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GEORGIA IN GENERAL.

NEWS NOTES AND CURRENT GOS-SIP ON STATE TOPICS.

A Collection of State News and Gossip Taken Mostly from the Columns of The Constitution's Exchange—Items of a Personal and General Nature Briefly Told.

Albert Nickols, of Gordon county, eighty years old, cuts and splits one hundred rails a day, and works every day.

David Thompson, an old and highly respected citizen of Walton county, has given each of his five sons a handsome gold watch.

Two tickets are being supported in the municipal contest in Madison. One is headed by J. W. Bearden for mayor and the other by L. T. Penick.

Hon. L. M. Felton, of Marshallville, sold 57 bales of cotton Wednesday last at fair figures, but he will take the chances of a rise with the balance of his crop.

Mr. Jack Hall, son of Mr. Hugh Hall, of Dalton, has received an appointment as a gauger and store keeper in the revenue service under Collector Crenshaw, and has left for Atlanta.

Uncle William Eason, of Tattnall county, says that he put the water on the first wheel that ran the first factory that spun the first cotton in the state of Georgia. This was at the Belleville factory on "Sperret" creek.

Major A. O. Bacon in declining the invitation of the Ladies Memorial association, of Columbus, to deliver the memorial address on the 26th inst., says in his letter: "My motives would be misconstrued, and not desiring to give opportunity for such misconstruction, I have declined the honor. I have determined to deliver no address this spring and summer, except such as may relate strictly to the public affairs of the state."

Lieutenant Dick Zuber, of the First Georgia regiment of cavalry, who lives near Adairsville, has his horse that he rode through the entire campaign. This horse when he went into battle was a dark iron gray. After pulling through every engagement without a scratch, he was seen and properly taken care of. Through the course of his career, in the past, changed color, until now he is almost perfect white. His age is said to be thirty.

A gentleman living a few miles from Americus had a fine litter of Berkshire pigs on his farm and took much delight in watching them. One day he missed one, and they were all gone but three. He was surprised to hear one squealing, and looked all around, but could not find where the pig was. At last, he looked up and saw a huge buzzard, with his favorite rooster, making for a tree, not half a mile off. He got his gun, followed and shot the buzzard, and the pig fell to the ground dead.

J. W. Eddy, the conductor on the Brunswick and Western railroad, who was jailed in Albany about ten days ago upon a warrant charging him with stealing money from another conductor with whom he was rooming at the Barnes house, has been released on bond and has left for parts unknown. His bond was all \$500, and it is not probable that he will ever turn up for trial. His bond is a good one, however, and was obtained through influential friends of the prisoner's brother, who is a prominent railroad man out west.

The grand jury of Habersham county, which has just adjourned, returned true bills against six persons for murder, viz: Robert Morris, Victoria Henderson and Anna Dodd, for the murder of Joseph Henderson, Fred Freeman, Tom Morris and another man whose name could not learn. Robert Morris was tried and convicted, and will be hung in April. The others have not been tried. If Morris fails to get a new trial, and the sentence of the court is carried into effect, it will be the first hanging that Habersham has ever had.

There is an issue in the city

THE NINTH DISTRICT.
THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN
FAIRLY OPENED.

Letters from prominent gentlemen who have been mentioned for the position of Judge of the District of Columbia, are being received by the editor of the Constitution.

The congressional campaign has already begun in the ninth district. It now seems that Judge Estes and Mr. Candler will certainly be participants, and it is generally believed that Judge James R. Brown, of Canton, will take a hand, though he has not yet definitely taken a stand.

Mr. J. B. Asbury, of Jefferson, a well known young democrat, and formerly editor of the Jackson Herald, recently wrote to each of the gentlemen prominently mentioned in connection with the position, and asked them concerning the report of the probability of their being in the race. All of those to whom a letter was written, except Judge Brown, have not yet answered. The letters were sent in the original to THE CONSTITUTION.

It will be seen that Judge Estes is in the race, but that the other gentlemen, except Mr. Candler, will not enter the contest. Mr. Candler's letter is indefinite, but of course he will be in the race. The letters were as follows:

ESTES IN THE RACE.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 11.—John L. Asbury, Jefferson, Ga., My Dear Sir: Yours of the 9th and 10th inst. have been received. I am glad to hear that you are going to enter the contest for congress from this district. What are the chances of your being elected? I am sure that your name would be a great asset to the district.

For some months past I have again been approached by many men, and have received letters from many of them, asking me to go before the people of the district and urge them to elect me to congress. I have been very busy, and have not had time to do so.

Some of these, and among them people of your county, say that Colonel Candler has held the position as long as I have, and that they are tired of his rule. They say that they want a change, and that they want me to go before them and urge them to elect me.

Other say that I am the only man who has held the position as long as I have, and that they are tired of his rule. They say that they want a change, and that they want me to go before them and urge them to elect me.

Nonetheless, I have been approached by many men, and have received letters from many of them, asking me to go before the people of the district and urge them to elect me to congress. I have been very busy, and have not had time to do so.

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If General Gordon entered the race he would sweep the county.

The announcement of the probability of General Gordon being in the race for governor has created considerable talk in Douglas county and it is said that he will unquestionably carry it should he run.

Mr. James P. Neale, the editor of the Florida department of the Jackson Argus, makes the following announcement in that column:

When the time arrives I shall cheerfully and unhesitatingly accept any nomination for congress.

The Guinness Herald says: Ex-Governor Smith made his long talked of speech at Tallahassee, Fla., last week, and to the astonishment of his hearers, he was warmly received.

Dooley county votes on local option on the 10th of April. Judge Pate and Martin Martin, of Hawkinsville, made public addresses in Vienna during the week, both favoring prohibition.

Hon. R. B. Russell, member of the legislature from Clarke county, has been appointed by Congress as clerk of the house committee of which that gentleman is chairman, and is now filling the position. Captain Burnett held this place for a short time.

The Athens Banner is authority for the statement that the senatorial race in the 13th district has opened up with W. L. Peck and A. C. McCalla, of Rockdale, in the field; that Oconee and Rockdale will both claim that they are entitled to the senatorial and lively times are expected.

The Covington Star, in speaking of Governor McDaniel's letter, in which he refuses to enter the gubernatorial contest, says: We think the governor has come out with brighter colors than he has in the past. He is a patriot, and has added fresh laurels to his name by his refusal to become entangled in any unpleasant alliances.

The Sports Illustrated says that in some localities Congressmen Blount and Turner are being mentioned in connection with the nomination for governor, and that either of them would make an excellent governor, but the odds are against them.

Messrs. M. M. Smith, J. P. Watson and Leo Dorsett are pronounced candidates for the legislature from Douglas county. The friends of the following gentlemen are urging them to make the race: W. R. Daniel, S. N. Dorsett, W. T. Roberts, W. A. James, J. B. Daniel, J. L. Perkins, A. B. Davis, and J. B. Daniel. Most of them will run. This leaves six more districts in the county to hear from and each district will probably furnish at least one candidate.

Senator Brown's Speech. From the Griffin News.

If anything were needed to convince the senate that the republicans attack upon the president, over the removals from office, was in bad law and bad taste, Senator Brown's argument Thursday would be sufficient.

From the Savannah Herald.

Senator Brown has always been noted for hitting the nail on the head, when he wanted to do it, but he never came near hitting the nail on the head in his recent speech made in the senate.

From the Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

The speech of Senator Brown on the report of the judiciary committee of the senate in reference to the removal of the judges, was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

It is a fact that the removal of the judges, which was the subject of the speech, was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence.

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Glassware, Crockery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes,
Leather, Groceries, German Mill Grass and Grass
seeds, Planting Potatoes, etc., etc. Just now re-
ceived 7 barrels white and 4 barrels red onion sets.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE PAID, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 26, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Fair weather; stationary temperature. South Atlantic States: Fair weather; red winds generally southerly, except in northern portion west-ly winds; stationary temperature in southern portion, followed by slight fall in northern portion. East Gulf States: Fair weather, followed in western portion by local rains; winds generally southerly; stationary temperature.

THE president warmly supports the report of the civil service commission, which has just been laid before congress. That report represents a very satisfactory state of affairs.

THE president last night gave the second of his congressional dinners, at which many of the leading statesmen were present. Cold tea was probably one of the stimulants served.

MR. EVARTS has joined the ranks of those who want the president to become the mere appointing clerk of the senate. His speech on the question before the senate is at total variance with his speech on the impeachment trial of President Johnson.

MR. GLADSTONE will make the formal announcement of his Irish policy on the 8th of April. The conservatives wickedly sought to trap him into selecting the first of April as the date, but as the premier remembered the days of his youth, he declined.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and Hon. W. H. Smith, Salisbury's first lord of the treasury, have quarreled with such bitterness that a reconciliation is said to be impossible. The quarrel arose over the Irish question, which seems to attract as much attention in England as baseball does in Georgia.

WHATEVER doubt might have existed heretofore in relation to the condition of Secretary Manning, it is now dissipated by the announcement that he is a very sick man; and that even if he recovers, he will be unable to resume the active duties of his office. This will take from Mr. Cleveland his most effective lieutenant.

THE governors of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas are just now engaged in the pleasant pastime of issuing proclamations, commanding railroad managers to run their trains, and employes to return to their posts. The strikers will keep on in the old track, however, and show that such proclamations are not very dangerous things.

A New Senate Needed. The Columbia Register thinks the "supremacy necessity" of the time is a recast of the senatorial body. The idea of state representation, as opposed to popular representation, has been carried so far that gross injustice is the result. Our Columbia contemporary believes that either a readjustment or a revolution is impending.

The facts certainly justify the opinions expressed by the Register. Thirteen states, for example, with a population of 4,926,538 in 1880, and a true valuation of \$4,208,000,000, seat twenty-five senators out of the seventy-six, against twenty-five states that with 44,444,802 people and \$38,924,000,000 seat but fifty senators. These thirteen states, with less than one-tenth of the population of the country, and a little more than a tenth of its wealth, may reject a treaty, however important to the other nine-tenths of the country; so they may preclude the proposal of any amendment of the constitution, and forbid the passage of a law over the veto of a president, however much the other nine-tenths may demand it.

So, too, may twenty states with forty seats in the senate, and with a population of 11,491,429 and a wealth of \$8,364,000,000, defeat any legislation, notwithstanding the support of a unanimous house and the executive, against 37,979,911 people and a wealth of \$30,560,000,000 in the other eighteen states. Here we find a little over a fifth of the population of the country, with less than a fifth of its wealth, ruling out all legislation against four-fifths of the people having four-fifths of the wealth.

The Register further shows that the small states are masters of the situation; for one-tenth of the people by their seats in the senate could prevent the submission of a constitutional amendment, and three-quarters of the states must ratify an amendment before it is adopted, the small states can prevent any change in the situation at any stage of a reform movement. With thirty-eight states in the union, it requires thirty-nine to ratify an amendment. That is, any ten states can forbid the passage of the ten states of Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska and West Virginia, with 2,673,659 people and \$2,311,000,000 of wealth can hold the fort against the other twenty-eight states containing 46,499,681 people and having a wealth of 40,911,000,000; that is less than 6 per cent of the people of the states with little over 5 per cent of the wealth can hold in defiance the other 91 per cent of the people of the states and holding 95 per cent of the wealth—one man holding over nineteen in check with twenty times the wealth.

Such inequality, such injustice, will prove a great strain when a sharp and serious conflict is upon us; and the object of the Register's article is to urge a reform before a crisis arrives. It would have a state that does not send three representatives limited to one senator. It would have constitutional amendments submitted to the states or majority votes in congress, and the satisfaction by states should be complete when two-thirds of the states assent. Each congressional district, says the Register, should choose its own presidential elector, and the legislatures should choose the electors that pertain to senatorial representation.

Our Columbia contemporary hopes through some plan not unlike the one outlined to keep off revolution, and preserve the senate. The talk of abolishing that body is not very commanding at present; and this is, therefore, a very good time in which to perfect a plan that will remove an anomaly, for example, that gives the six New England states with a million less population and \$2,500,000,000 less wealth than New York contains, six times the political power in the senate chamber. The day of storm and trouble will surely come, and no better time than the present can be selected in which to reconstitute the upper house of the national legislature.

The Morrison Bill.

Our Washington correspondent announces that Mr. Randall and those democrats who agree with him have declined to support the Morrison bill. This is natural and to be expected. Mr. Morrison knew it before he had put pen to paper (along with Moore, the "Parsee Merchant") to draft the bill, and it was with this knowledge that he and his free-trade colleagues concluded to cripple Mr. Randall by scattering the appropriation bills and changing the rules.

The western free-traders were assisted in this business by the ringsters and jobbers of both parties, and by a number of democrats who could not be made to believe that the intentions of the free-traders were anything but what they were represented to be. In other words, a great many honest and well-meaning democrats believe that the change of rules would facilitate business and they refused to agree with those who warned them that the whole business had for its purpose the exaltation of a parcel of free-traders and whisky ring attorneys, and the humiliation of one of the most patriotic democrats to be found in this country—a man who stood between the south and the bitter prejudices of a republican house whose majority was as savage as a mob. Certainly no southern democrat would deliberately seek to humiliate Mr. Randall, who, for long, weary months interposed his tireless energy and his matchless parliamentary skill between a howling republican majority, led by Thaddeus Stevens and others of that kidney, and the defenseless south.

The rules have been changed, and there is as much delay in legislation as ever; a good deal of Mr. Randall's power in committee has been taken from him, but he still remains the most prominent democrat in the house—the most prominent by reason of his ability and his experience. The western free-traders have accomplished their purpose so far. They have carried all their points; and now Mr. Morrison steps forward with one of his celebrated bills for revising the tariff. He seems to be as uneasy about it as a bantam hen with one chicken. He has had consultations and conferences, and done a good deal of fumbling first and last. For instance, he has struck at the sugar and rice interests of the south, and in order to please the irritable Mr. Abraham Hewitt, has concluded to make still another strike at a large and growing southern interest by admitting iron ore free of duty.

The simplest minded persons in the world need not be told that such a bill as Mr. Morrison has introduced is not, in any sense of the word, real tariff revision. There is no attempt in it to adjust differences or to equalize and systematize the tariff, or to lessen its real burdens. It is simply a free-trade measure, pure and simple, framed, not for the purpose of benefiting the country, but for the purpose of forwarding the political ambition of Mr. Morrison.

It is the duty of southern democrats to stand up for southern interests and send the Morrison bill to join its flat and horizontal predecessor.

A Dream of Empire. In a queer little pamphlet entitled, "The American Empire," Mr. Orson H. Brooke, of the Chicago bar, gives what he calls a prospective retrospect, dating from A. D., 1925.

The historian of fifty years hence tells in this brochure the story of the causes leading to the decline and fall of the American republic. It is all up in the air, of course, but that does not prevent it from being "mighty interesting reading." The younger generation of 1925 will learn that our great republic fell beneath the weight of its own corruption. Congresses robbed the masses to enrich the few, and the state legislatures followed their example. Rotteness festered in high places. In a land of plenty the people starved and wore rags, in order that monopolists might live in king's state. The convicts and paupers of the old world were vomited upon our shores. Gradually we became a people without national pride and without a moral sense. Our flag was insulted with impunity and our citizens were murdered abroad. From the year 1890 the republic lost favor in the affections of the people. The best citizens demanded a stronger government to counteract the growing power of socialists, communists, criminals and the ignorant. Between the years 1890 and 1895 the idea of an imperial government rapidly gained favor.

Just how the transformation was made, and the results, will best appear from the history itself. The book says: "So, through the ballot without bloodshed, the greatest republic was transformed into the greatest empire of history. The greatest empire of history sprang into existence as the phoenix from the ashes of the greatest republic. As light filled the universe when the mandate 'Let there be light' went forth from the central brain and heart of eternity."

The few years which have now elapsed since the founding of the empire have indeed been marvelous. Under the imperial free trade policy the commerce of the empire has grown to such enormous proportions that it leads the world. The mass give less time to great questions of state and devote themselves more entirely to their families and their own private business, and as a consequence are wealthier and happier than they were amid the turmoil of the republic.

The petty governments of Central and South America have become tributary to the empire. The revenue from this source alone, while less burdensome to the tributaries than their former governments and numerous internal wars, meets one-third of the expenses of the empire.

From the year 1860 dates the foundation of the American empire and the supremacy of the American people. As the Roman republic became the Roman empire, and the old world was ruled by the American republic, so the American republic became the American empire and mistress of the new world.

As to be a Roman citizen was greater than to be a king, so to be an American citizen is greater than to be an emperor. Long live the emperor! Long live the empire!

We would quote more at length from the ravings of this able-bodied donkey, but we have already given enough to satisfy the average reader. It must be admitted that Mr. Brooke is a man of startling originality as well as boldness. Aware, as he must be, that no republic ever became an empire except through a coup d'état, conspiracy or violence, he calmly draws a picture of a mighty nation of freemen rushing to the ballot box to vote away their liberties. No doubt Mr. Brooke has found a few monopolists and timid persons who would be willing to exchange the uncertainties of popular government for the bayonet rule of imperialism, but he does not take into account the fierce and almost reckless independence of the masses. In this country it would be an impossibility to make the raging torrent of democracy roll backward. Both fraud and force are powerless to effect such a revolution. If visionaries attempt to establish imperialism by peaceful methods they will be laughed at; if they resort to desperate means their heads will patter on the ground like drops of summer rain.

But it is unnecessary to discuss the matter. Our Chicago lawyer is evidently a highly imaginative and excitable gentleman. If he will take our advice he will eschew politics for a season and devote his spare time to attending the Rink, where, under the ministrations of "the two Sams," he will find himself in a better frame of mind. The two evangelists will fill him so full of good "boss sense" of the Georgia variety that he will gladly burn his idiotic little pamphlet, and accept with resignation his lot as the plain citizen of a plain republic.

Tobacco Reform in Chicago. In one of his recent sermons in Chicago, Rev. Sam Jones announced, amid thunders of applause, that Sam Small had thrown a stack of cigarette packages in the fire and had quit tobacco. Mr. Jones explained that Mr. Small had quit tobacco not because he believed its use to be sinful, but because the attacks made on him in regard to the habit were calculated to make him resentful, and rather than be resentful, he had concluded to quit the use of tobacco forever.

Mr. Jones went on to say that he believed Mr. Moody told the biggest truth of his life when he said a man who used tobacco could be a Christian, but he would be a nasty Christian. And then there is this suggestive appendix to the account: "After the congregation was dismissed, Dr. Scudder did a little missionary work with Brother Jones himself, trying to induce him to give up the tobacco habit, but was apparently unsuccessful."

All this goes to show that Chicago is the hot-bed of tobacco reformers who are ready to follow a man into the pulpit to accomplish their purpose. Brother Jones once told an inquisitive reformer that he chewed tobacco in order to get the juice out of it, but it is evident that such an answer will not satisfy the Chicago reformers. Sam Small has already succumbed to the pressure, and no doubt Sam Jones will follow suit before the reformers are done with him.

To that end we would advise him to buy a dime's worth of cloves and a third's worth of gentian root, and thus doubly armed, bid an affectionate farewell to the sweet influences of tobacco.

AFTER the Morrison bill is defeated we shall hear a great howl from the western wreckers. They will want all the anti-free traders driven out of the democratic party.

MR. RANDALL seems to be a hard man to down. He is always ready to save his party friends from blunders. Morrison will be grateful to him one of these days.

THE lawyers in Mexico are learning English. There is going to be trouble.

The London Globe denounces Florida as an "exploded Utopia." That is bad enough, but many Englishmen will prefer an exploded Utopia to an explosive Babylon, such as London promises to be.

Of course it is the duty of an officer to make a case against a saloon keeper for selling liquor on Sunday, when the facts justify him in doing so, but it is not the officer's business to lie and tempt a man to violate the law. In Brooklyn, last Sunday, an officer asked a saloon keeper to sell him a glass of whisky. He was refused. He then complained of a sprained ankle and begged for a little rum to bathe it with. The saloon man took him in and furnished the rum. The sneaking policeman then said: "As you have been so kind to me, can't you let me have a glass of beer?" Reluctantly this request was granted, and the beer was duly paid for. The officer then arrested the man who had treated him so well, and in court swore to the above state of facts. The judge immediately discharged the defendant amidst applause. Great indignation was excited by the policeman's breach of decency, law and order.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS says that he intends to write a novel of Washington society. The dispensers of cold tea in that neighborhood may well shudder.

THE New York Tribune credits Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett with writing a novel called "Diplomacy." We are satisfied, however, that there are two sides to this story.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis Globe Democrat there is a mild form of slavery existing in Arizona. Living at Arivaca is an old Mexican named Pedro Aguirre, who owns several Spanish grants, each 1416 miles in extent, on which are more sheep and cattle than he can count. Pedro is very wealthy, and runs things in that section, and he owns every poor greaser in that section body and soul. The way he gets possession of them is this: Indigent Mexicans come to him and engage themselves to do work in return for crackers and milk. He gives them about five cents' worth of crackers and perhaps five cents' worth of milk a day, and they are thenceforward known as his peons, a term which has about the same meaning as slaves. These Mexicans go to the surrounding gold diggings with their horns spoons, carry the pay dirt to Arivaca creek and sit there all day spooning out the precious metal. They get maybe two dollars worth in a day, which they carry to Pedro, who hears it until he has a sackful, which he takes in to Tucson, eighty miles distant.

THE Philadelphia News has jumped up from one cent to two cents a copy. It is one of the brightest and most readable papers in the country.

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A NEW department which will be opened in Lippincott's Monthly Magazine for April promises to prove of unusual interest. It will be called "Our Experience Meetings," and will afford a sort of public confession for prominent men and women of all callings and classes who feel autobiographically disposed. To the April meeting Julian Hawthorne contributes "My Literary Autobiography," Edgar Poe, "A Few Literary Experiences," and Joel Chandler Harris, a semi-humorous sketch of his own career under the title of "An Accidental Author." In early numbers will appear "The Experiences of an Amateur Read-

er," by Mrs. James Brown Potter, in which the "Oster Joe" episode will for the first time be placed in a correct light before the public; "How I Became an Author," by Henry Grover; "Literary Experiences of a Western Poet," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; "Experiences of an Art Model," by Charlotte Adams, etc., etc.

SPEAKING of the Carrollton massacre, the Mobile Register agrees with the Vicksburg Herald that "it is right for the whites to guard their race," but it makes the point "that it is not necessary to invade the halls of justice and turn them into slaughter pens."

THE friends of Sam Jones in this section are preparing to send him a fifty pound box of AAAA chewing tobacco.

A DETROIT Free Press correspondent signing himself "Georgia" appeals to northern and northwestern farmers to settle in the south in order that the negroes may have proper models to imitate. This opens an inviting field to philanthropists who feel a deep interest in the welfare of the negro. It is clearly their duty to come down here and grow up with the country.

PATTY's pronunciation of the name of her late husband, the Marquis de Caux, is significant. She calls him the Marquis de Coker. This is a pointer for those who are studying the latest boulevard French.

WE are indebted to an esteemed contemporary for the information that the Mississippi legislature has passed a bill giving \$30 per annum to "every disabled confederate soldier who was on the staff of a general." This is thoughtful, and is a step in advance of the Georgia plan. We have shown a heartless indifference to the veterans who have lost their widows.

IT is said there are five hundred Americans in Paris in debt to the tax collector. This may appear sad to some, and not quite so sad to others. We are among the others. Abject Americans should stay at home and keep the chickens and crows out of the asparagus bed.

CHOLERA has reappeared in the Spanish province of Cadix, and at five points in Italy. It has prevailed in the department of Finistere, France, since the middle of November, and is said to have been introduced by fishermen from the coast of Spain. Reports received since the 17th instant state that from January 16 to 21 there were in that department 90 cases and 9 deaths, and from January 22 to 29, 76 cases and 3 deaths. During December and January there were three outbreaks of the disease in the southern part of Spain, the last being that reported at Tarifa, where, from January 25 to 27, there were 42 cases and 17 deaths. During December 4 cases and 3 deaths were reported at Trieste, Austria, and in Italy, from January 27 to February 6, 17 cases and 9 deaths. Cholera is also reported prevalent in Calcutta, causing about 150 deaths per month. It prevailed last year in portions of China, and during the months of September and October last was epidemic over a wide extent of territory in Japan.

THE western jobbers think that all roads lead to the treasury.

THOSE who are interested in the Morrison tariff bill would do well to shake hands with it now.

THE New York Tribune protests against the proposed lecture to be delivered by the Hon. Jefferson Davis at Montgomery for the confederate monument. The Tribune's objection is that Mr. Davis is an "unreconstructed citizen." And yet Mr. Davis is now a loyal union man as can be found in the country.

PERSONS AND THINGS. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is the largest stockholder of the Lawrence railroad, running from Lawrence Junction to Youngstown, a distance of twenty miles, and costing \$1,000,000. The executors of John McCullough's estate say that over \$36,000 will be left to the family clear of all debts. Mr. McCullough will receive two-thirds of this. She already owns her house in Philadelphia.

By the will of the late Eliza Rickey, a rich widow of New Orleans, two-thirds of her estate goes to a Mr. Jerome Morrison, on condition that she shall take care of Bobo, a little dog of the dead woman.

By a vote of 7 to 1 the woman's suffrage committee of the house of delegates has decided in favor of allowing women to vote in school district meetings without any property qualification.

MONTGOMERY D. CONWAY, who now lives on Brooklyn Heights, is described as "tall, thin, and gray, with a John-Randolph-of-Bonaparte look, which bespeaks his Virginia origin." Mr. Conway is as white as wall whitewash.

SEVEN DOCTORS IN A BOX. A Mexican, has given the necessary grounds and \$7,000 in money for the erection of an American hospital in the city of Mexico. The corner stone was laid February 10th last, and the American minister, being the orator of the day.

HAD E. D. MORGAN and his wife been drowned in the Oregon their fortune of \$100,000 would have gone over to various institutions of charity. It might be well that the ex-governor Morgan, whose heirs they are, but for that, they were a family slip-twist death's bitter cup and all up.

THE attorney general of Rhode Island is being investigated. There has been some time dissatisfaction with the enforcement of the liquor law, and a committee of the house of representatives is seeking to find out who is to blame. Singularly enough, no annual report is required of the attorney general.

BLONDI, the rope walker, is anxious to repeat his Niagara feat, but says that the law would prevent him unless a net were spread under the rope. George Augustus Sala said that he would not travel 5,000 miles to see the lord mayor of London do it. There would naturally have been a prospect of something exciting in the latter case.

PERSONS who have a superstitions dread of Friday will not be pleased to learn that this is a thoroughly Friday year. It came in on Friday, the 1st of the month, and will stay until the 31st of the month. There are four months in the year that have five Fridays each; changes of the moon occur five times on Friday, and the longest and shortest day of the year each falls on Friday.

CROWFOOT, the Blackfoot chief, received a perpetual pass over the Canadian Pacific railroad, and in acknowledgment of his name the following letter: "Great Chief of the railway, W. C. Van Horn—I salute you. O Chief, O Great, I am pleased with railway key, opening road free to me. The chains and rich covering of your name writing, its wonderful power to open the road, show your greatness of your chiefness. I have done, Crowfoot."

SPEAKING of Jay Gould the Jacksonville Herald says: "A black Prince Albert coat, checked pants, dirty shirt, cravat, and a black stiff derby hat, which is much too small for his big head, is the gear that the Croesus had on this morning on Bay street. He walks with hands behind his back and his shoulders slightly stooped, and a very delicate eye which can be seen about him. Sitting in the Windsor hotel once last night he played with his fingers for about two hours."

THE Mrs. James Brown Potter incident at Washington, promises to prove something of a public nuisance in developing a lot of professional quackery out of handsome women, more or less connected with the stage. Anybody can read the stuff, and now that it has been written and talked about, these women are gratifying a certain sort of curiosity by making a public display. One of them drew 1,500 people in Baltimore last Sunday night, and another one will repeat the experiment at a benefit in New York.

Only a Few Things in the Way. From Boston Evening Globe. "The following are a few things that if you could only get rid of them, you would be a better person. They are: 1. A bad habit. 2. A bad temper. 3. A bad conscience. 4. A bad reputation. 5. A bad name. 6. A bad character. 7. A bad influence. 8. A bad example. 9. A bad company. 10. A bad world. 11. A bad time. 12. A bad place. 13. A bad season. 14. A bad day. 15. A bad hour. 16. A bad minute. 17. A bad second. 18. A bad third. 19. A bad fourth. 20. A bad fifth. 21. A bad sixth. 22. A bad seventh. 23. A bad eighth. 24. A bad ninth. 25. A bad tenth. 26. A bad eleventh. 27. A bad twelfth. 28. A bad thirteenth. 29. A bad fourteenth. 30. A bad fifteenth. 31. A bad sixteenth. 32. A bad seventeenth. 33. A bad eighteenth. 34. A bad nineteenth. 35. A bad twentieth. 36. A bad twenty-first. 37. A bad twenty-second. 38. A bad twenty-third. 39. A bad twenty-fourth. 40. A bad twenty-fifth. 41. A bad twenty-sixth. 42. A bad twenty-seventh. 43. A bad twenty-eighth. 44. A bad twenty-ninth. 45. A bad thirtieth. 46. A bad thirty-first. 47. A bad thirty-second. 48. A bad thirty-third. 49. A bad thirty-fourth. 50. A bad thirty-fifth. 51. A bad thirty-sixth. 52. A bad thirty-seventh. 53. A bad thirty-eighth. 54. A bad thirty-ninth. 55. A bad fortieth. 56. A bad forty-first. 57. A bad forty-second. 58. A bad forty-third. 59. A bad forty-fourth. 60. A bad forty-fifth. 61. A bad forty-sixth. 62. A bad forty-seventh. 63. A bad forty-eighth. 64. A bad forty-ninth. 65. A bad fiftieth. 66. A bad fifty-first. 67. A bad fifty-second. 68. A bad fifty-third. 69. A bad fifty-fourth. 70. A bad fifty-fifth. 71. A bad fifty-sixth. 72. A bad fifty-seventh. 73. A bad fifty-eighth. 74. A bad fifty-ninth. 75. A bad sixtieth. 76. A bad sixty-first. 77. A bad sixty-second. 78. A bad sixty-third. 79. A bad sixty-fourth. 80. A bad sixty-fifth. 81. A bad sixty-sixth. 82. A bad sixty-seventh. 83. A bad sixty-eighth. 84. A bad sixty-ninth. 85. A bad seventieth. 86. A bad seventy-first. 87. A bad seventy-second. 88. A bad seventy-third. 89. A bad seventy-fourth. 90. A bad seventy-fifth. 91. A bad seventy-sixth. 92. A bad seventy-seventh. 93. A bad seventy-eighth. 94. A bad seventy-ninth. 95. A bad eightieth. 96. A bad eighty-first. 97. A bad eighty-second. 98. A bad eighty-third. 99. A bad eighty-fourth. 100. A bad eighty-fifth. 101. A bad eighty-sixth. 102. A bad eighty-seventh. 103. A bad eighty-eighth. 104. A bad eighty-ninth. 105. A bad ninetieth. 106. A bad ninety-first. 107. A bad ninety-second. 108. A bad ninety-third. 109. A bad ninety-fourth. 110. A bad ninety-fifth. 111. A bad ninety-sixth. 112. A bad ninety-seventh. 113. A bad ninety-eighth. 114. A bad ninety-ninth. 115. A bad hundredth. 116. A bad hundred-first. 117. A bad hundred-second. 118. A bad hundred-third. 119. A bad hundred-fourth. 120. A bad hundred-fifth. 121. A bad hundred-sixth. 122. A bad hundred-seventh. 123. A bad hundred-eighth. 124. A bad hundred-ninth. 125. A bad hundred-tenth. 126. A bad hundred-eleventh. 127. A bad hundred-twelfth. 128. A bad hundred-thirteenth. 129. A bad hundred-fourteenth. 130. A bad hundred-fifteenth. 131. A bad hundred-sixteenth. 132. A bad hundred-seventeenth. 133. A bad hundred-eighteenth. 134. A bad hundred-nineteenth. 135. A bad hundred-twentieth. 136. A bad hundred-twenty-first. 137. A bad hundred-twenty-second. 138. A bad hundred-twenty-third. 139. A bad hundred-twenty-fourth. 140. A bad hundred-twenty-fifth. 141. A bad hundred-twenty-sixth. 142. A bad hundred-twenty-seventh. 143. A bad hundred-twenty-eighth. 144. A bad hundred-twenty-ninth. 145. A bad hundred-thirtieth. 146. A bad hundred-thirty-first. 147. A bad hundred-thirty-second. 148. A bad hundred-thirty-third. 149. A bad hundred-thirty-fourth. 150. A bad hundred-thirty-fifth. 151. A bad hundred-thirty-sixth. 152. A bad hundred-thirty-seventh. 153. A bad hundred-thirty-eighth. 154. A bad hundred-thirty-ninth. 155. A bad hundred-fortieth. 156. A bad hundred-forty-first. 157. A bad hundred-forty-second. 158. A bad hundred-forty-third. 159. A bad hundred-forty-fourth. 160. A bad hundred-forty-fifth. 161. A bad hundred-forty-sixth. 162. A bad hundred-forty-seventh. 163. A bad hundred-forty-eighth. 164. A bad hundred-forty-ninth. 165. A bad hundred-fiftieth. 166. A bad hundred-f

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MARCH 26.

MEETINGS—
METROPOLITAN POULTRY BREEDERS MEET
AT 10 A. M.
PEACHTREE PROPERTY OWNERS MEET AT
12 M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the
Constitution Reporters.

THE ATLANTA BICYCLE CLUB—Sunday the
Atlanta Bicycle club will take a spin down to
Stone Mountain. The club is growing in
membership and much interest is taken.

SUPERIOR COURT—In this court yesterday
the entire day was consumed in hearing the
evidence of witnesses in the Jones-Frizzell
case. The case is likely to consume several
days.

FOR A BROKEN NOSE—Jairus Collins has
filed a suit against Stephen A. Ryan for \$100-
damages for breaking his nose and other-
wise mauling him upon the 25th day of Feb-
ruary, this year.

IT WAS GLASS—Yesterday a long, wide box
was seen en route from an Atlanta bar to a
depot. It was marked "W. J. Brown, Gaines-
ville, Ga. This side up. A wink at the
wise is as good as a glass down.

HOUSE GUARD DRILL TODAY—The House
Guard have their drill promptly at 10 o'clock
this afternoon. They will use the ground grad-
ed at the south end of Pryor street, kindly
tendered the company as a drill ground by the
Atlanta Improvement company. There will be
a full attendance. The company will be drilled
by the trumpet.

THE CITY COURT—In the city court yester-
day in the case of Glanton vs. the Georgia
Pacific railroad, personal injuries, the jury re-
turned a verdict for the defendant. The case
of Field vs. Faith is now on trial. The
following cases are set for trial today: John-
son vs. the city of Atlanta, Krog vs. Atlanta
and West Point railroad company, West-
bury, Jefferson & Co. vs. Lathrop & White, C.
Crawford vs. the city of Atlanta, Love &
Pro. vs. Fuller & George, West & Edwards vs.
Gilliam & Co.

DOES NOT GIVE UP—Notwithstanding Gov-
ernor McDonald's refusal to grant a pardon for
her husband, Mrs. Barton has not given up
but is working with Mr. Mitchell. When
Mrs. Barton was informed that the governor
had declined to grant the pardon she faint-
ed. One sworn follower until Mrs. Reeves, the
kind hearted lady with whom she is stop-
ping, became so much alarmed that she sent
for a physician. Mrs. Barton suffered intensely
both bodily and mentally. She wrote a letter
making a last appeal to Barton's parents for
help.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT—When the
southern agricultural works were under Mr.
DeGives was appointed receiver. It now
looks like more trouble is brewing. Judge
Hammond granted a restraining order June
the eleventh, restraining the receiver from
trying out any money except in due course of
trade. On the second of November, last, the
southern agricultural works, through its of-
ficers and agents, mortgaged to various parties
\$50,000 worth of stock and real estate. The
Knoxville Iron company has filed a petition
for rule nisi to require Mr. DeGives, receiver, to
show cause why he should not be attached for
contempt of court. The case is set for a hear-
ing on the third of April.

SALE OF A PEACHTREE HOME—Yesterday
afternoon at 4 o'clock, notwithstanding the
exciting game of baseball, there was a large
crowd of prominent citizens and capitalists at
the auction sale of the Phillips place on
Peachtree by Sam W. Goode. The bidding
was begun by Dr. N. O. Harris at \$8,000, then
by small advances it went to \$8,500, until it
was knocked down to Mr. Asa G. Chandler for
\$9,500. This price is regarded as a fine price
by many and as low by others. Captain Isaac S.
Boyd was the next highest bidder. The pub-
lic sale of two Peachtree homes, the one brick
the other frame, gives a fair test of the real
estate market for residences, and shows that
property is holding its own firmly. This sale
successor another success for Mr. Goode and his
veteran auctioneer, Mr. N. R. Fowler.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CASH.

He Will Have no Further Trouble About Get-
ting the Money.

General Longstreet will soon have his money
from the United States government. Yester-
day the general telegraphed Chief
Deputy Marshal Mitchell that matters were in
such shape that he anticipated no further
trouble in getting matters arranged.

A few minutes after this telegram was re-
ceived and read, Mr. Mitchell received one
from United States Commissioner Haight to
about the same effect.

Mr. Haight accompanied General Longstreet
to Washington for the purpose of assisting
him in arranging the matter which has hung
fire so long. Mr. Mitchell, who is deeply in-
terested in the settlement could not go, and
Mr. Haight was selected to represent him, he
being fully acquainted with every detail of
the transaction.

The government owes General Longstreet
\$12,671.93, being the balance on his account
as United States marshal for the northern dis-
trict of Georgia.

Of this amount about two thirds of it
go to the deputy marshals and witnesses, and
it will be like picking it up in the road,
for most of them never expected to see it.

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

A Telegram Causes the Arrest of a Young
Man Who Claims to Be a Cracker.

A. J. Buffington, a young white man, is now
a guest of the city at the prison.

Buffington is wanted in Arkansas.
Several days ago Buffington received Atlan-
ta, and lived in good style. He appeared to
have plenty of money and spent freely.

Early yesterday morning Chief Connelly re-
ceived a telegram from Arkansas informing him
that Buffington was wanted in that state for
horse stealing. The telegram was published to
the force, and yesterday morning patrolmen
Moss and Mercer came upon a number of
the description given. The patrolmen finally
decided to arrest the man and conduct him to
police headquarters, where he was given a
cell. The prisoner gave his name as Bully,
but papers addressed to Buffington were found
in his pockets and he was booked as Buffington.

The prisoner says that when the time comes
he will be able to show that he is not
wanted in Arkansas, and that he will be set
at liberty in a day or two. The prisoner
stoutly asserts that he never saw Arkansas,
and says that he was raised near Dalton.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Business Transacted Yesterday in the
District and Circuit Courts.

In the circuit court yesterday the case of
C. and J. Cooper & Co. vs. John and J. J. Webb
was concluded, the jury bringing in a verdict
for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$410 principal
and \$107.92 interest and cost of case.

The case of the Falls City Bank vs. John M.
Beath, endorser, resulted in a verdict for the
plaintiffs for \$5,000 principal, \$501.58 interest
and \$8.82 protest fees and cost of suit.

The moonshiners were not forsaken.

In the district court W. P. Foster, of Gilmer
county, was found guilty of illicit distilling
and working, and the judge gave him a half
year in the jug and a fine of \$100. Calvin
Session, Fannin county, went out for one month
for working in an illicit distillery. Abe Sen-
ders, Forsyth county, pleaded guilty to working
and was let off with one month and \$100.
William Perry, of Lumpkin county, fined the
same.

A Call of Peachtree Property Owners.

Every owner of Peachtree real estate is ear-
nestly requested to meet today at 12 o'clock at the
office of Major Livingston Mims for the purpose of
considering what is best to be done in reference
to paving the street. It is sincerely hoped that
every man who is interested in the pavements on
Peachtree will be present.

A DEAD WOMAN.

THE SAD FATE OF A NORTH CARO-
LINA WOMAN IN ATLANTA.

A Strange Female Comes to Atlanta and Sources
Board at Private House—She Calls in a Physi-
cian—The Physician Makes Discoveries—
She Dies—An Inquest Today.

A handsome woman cold in death is now
resting upon the cooling boards in Patterson
& Bowden's undertaking rooms, on Lloyd
street.

The woman is a stranger in the city and her
death is shrouded in mystery.

Some ten days ago she appeared at a private
boarding house on Church street, and present-
ing a note from a physician whose name is
well known in Atlanta, asked for accommoda-
tion. The woman gave her name as Mrs.
Anna Jones, and was given a room on the sec-
ond floor of the house. Her baggage, which
consisted of a small trunk only, was taken to
the room, and there the trunk was opened.

THE WOMAN REMAINED
until they were removed last night by order
of the chief of police. On the day after Mrs.
Jones entered the house, Dr. E. H. Green ap-
peared, and asked to be shown to the lady's
room. He entered the room, and remaining
a short time, left. On the following day, and
upon each succeeding day, the doctor called, and
after being with his patient a few minutes
looked at her face. Mrs. Jones was not con-
fined to her bed during the first week of her
sojourn in the house, but she remained in her
room and talked but little to those who came
about. Even in what was said she seemed to be
extremely guarded. She appeared to have

AN AVERSION TO COMPANY
and in this way was alone nearly all the time.

On the day after Dr. Green first called to see
the patient, a negro woman called at the house
and stated that she had been sent to
attend the lady. The negro was quite
attentive to the patient and passed considera-
ble time with her. On Tuesday last Dr.
Green called at the boarding house. The
negro woman was there, and for some time
they remained in Mrs. Jones's room. Finally
the lady walked down the stairway and
asked the lady of the house for some trifling
articles. While the request was being com-
plied with, the negro woman talked and the

TEAR OF HER REMARKS INDICATED
that Mrs. Jones would not be long in this
world.

After the negro woman returned to the pa-
tient's room Dr. Green came down the steps
and left the house. As he walked away he
carried a small package or bundle under his
arm.

The lady of the house was not annoyed that
night by the crying of a baby. This was some-
thing unusual under the circumstances, and
the lady walked very much like the man that
was so quiet, but Mrs. Jones's seclusion
had been so complete that the lady thought it
would be rude to intrude. On Wednesday
the doctor called again, but when he took his
departure his face wore a peculiar expression.

Later in the day the lady of the house found
that her

BOARDER WAS QUITE SICK,
but was powerless to do anything. On yester-
day morning Dr. Green called to see Mrs.
Jones with Dr. Avery and Dr. Peck, and other
eminent physicians, and remained with her
some time. About nine o'clock he left, but
returned in a short while and went direct to
his patient's room. Shortly before ten o'clock
the woman died in the presence of a half dozen
gentlemen and ladies of the house. Dr. Green
was the first to reach the lady, and he took her
body just as it was to await the arrival of re-
latives. Later in the day some one entered the
room and noticed a prayer book on the center
table. The book was open, and the words
"On the page of the book was written the
name of Miss Julia Lock. This induced those
about the house, who were familiar with all
that had transpired, to suspect that Mrs.
Jones was not the dead woman, but the wife
of Dr. Roy ascertained that the

NOT A RESIDENT OF THE CITY,
he referred the matter to the mayor.

Later in the day Chief Connelly re-
ceived information touching the matter which
induced him to believe that the woman had
been fully dealt with. The chief at once be-
gan investigating the matter. He went to the
boarding house and there ascertained that Dr.
Green had instructed the landlady not to al-
low any one to touch it. Chief Connelly also
learned that Dr. Avery, a ward physician had
been approached by Dr. Green relative to a
body for

THE DEAD WOMAN.

and from Dr. Avery, he learned that the wo-
man had died as the doctor believed from
natural causes. The chief then made an
effort to find Dr. Green, but without success.

At 10 o'clock the chief called at the doctor's
residence, No. 13 Houston street, but found
him absent. A message was left for Dr.
Green to come to police headquarters.

About 10 o'clock Dr. Green reached the
boarding house with a coffin and was in-
formed that the body had been removed to the
undertaker's and that detectives were looking
into the case. About midnight the doctor ac-
companied by Dr. Lindley, reached police
headquarters and made a statement of the
case. He said:

"About two weeks ago the woman came to
Atlanta and stopped at the Adams house. The
next day

SHE SENT ME A NOTE
asking me to call. I did so and she then
stated that she was suffering and I assumed
charge of her case, and obtained the boarding
house for her. She gave me the name of Mrs.
Anna Jones and said that she was looking for
letters from her husband and that the letters
would be sent to my care."

"How did she know of my doctor?"
"I have no idea. Well, when I began at-
tending her I presumed she was all right. I
mean I had no idea that she was suffering un-
der an assumed name to hide a shame. On
Tuesday last when I called I found her suffer-
ing with intense pains in her head, and later
detected the real cause of the trouble. Her
sufferings were intense and she soon became
irrational. Then I searched her trunk to
ascertain where she came from and found in a prayer book Miss Julia
Lock, of Kirt's Mountain, N. C. I then tele-
graphed the postmaster at that place telling
him that a woman giving her name as Mrs.
Jones in whose trunk a book bearing the
name of Julia Lock was dangerously ill, and
asking if she had friends. I received an an-
swer stating that Miss Lock was known, but
could hear nothing more. Tuesday night the
crisis came and then the woman seemed to
improve but soon grew worse and died."

"What do you think of the case?"
"Well, since the woman's death there are
many things I can account for on the theory
that she had taken something to bring about
the result she desired that I cannot account
for any other way."

The woman was apparently twenty six
years of age. She was decidedly handsome.
She had jet black hair and coal black eyes.
An inquest will be held this morning.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

In Atlanta. See L. W. Goode.

Our Facilities

As manufacturers enable us to produce style ex-
clusively our own. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Neat and clean ladies go there, Donehoo's.

A Quaint Remark by Sam Small.

According to Sam Small you must be clean in
body as well as thought to be saved. We sinners
in Atlanta are all right then. You can buy fine
colt soap for 5 cents a cake at Novelty Store, 35
Whitehall.

FOR THE

BEST MEATS

GO TO THE

CLEMONS' Market,

127

W. WHITEHALL (next to Milk Depot) Telephone 119

THE IRISH CAUSE.

Dr. McDonald on Lights and Shadows of
Irish Life—A Graphic Picture.

A large audience assembled at DeGives's
opera house last night to hear Rev. Henry
McDonald's lecture, "Lights and shadows of
Irish life."

On the stage with Dr. McDonald were the
following gentlemen: Governor McDonald,
Mayor Hillier, Dr. Bosch, Captain J. F.
Burke, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, Dr. Spald-
ing, Judge Van Epps, Mr. W. A. Hemphill,
Mr. A. D. Adair and Alderman Gramling.

Mayor Hillier, in a few words, introduced
the lecturer, who was referred to as "a native-
born, true-hearted Irishman."

Dr. McDonald was received with cheers.
After a few remarks praising the lecture, he
said the impression was general that Ireland
was in a chronic state of rebellion and that
the people of that unhappy country rather en-
joyed being in hot water. Many people
thought Ireland was a constitutional
grumbler. He would present the real merits
of the question, and would hold himself re-
sponsible for all the statements he would
make. The chief question connected now
with Irish affairs is the land question—the
relationship of landlord and tenant. The lec-
turer then recited the methods by which the

LANDS IN IRELAND
went into the possession and control of the
English landlords. Originally the lands were
held under a system of chiefdoms or clans.
In which the people were co-proprietors in the
lands. By different methods of confiscation
the lands passed out of the hands of the Irish.
The doctor spoke of the early cruelties per-
petrated on the Irish mentioning the destruction
of women and children of the sale of Irish
boys into slavery and of sending a thousand
maiden to the plantations for crimes that one
dared not name. Injuries, the lecturer said,
have long memories, and the sufferings of the
Irish race could not be remembered except
with feelings of bitterness. Referring to the
efforts of the English to stuff the
churches of England down the Irish throat,
Dr. McDonald said, "if there is one truth
more clearly realized than another, it is that
the human conscience is free. [Applause.]
Conscience should bow only to the divine
will. The English were forbidden to teach
school, and if a father sent his son off to an-
other continent to be educated that father
was

GUilty OF A FELONY.
If the son of a Catholic turned Protestant
he could dispossess his own father of his
lands. Step by step they were deprived of
their civil rights. Dr. McDonald said he was
not a Catholic, but he would say the
attempt of Protestant England to destroy the
old Irish faith by such methods as were adopt-
ed, was simply infamous, and he would
not be reduced to poverty and ruin and
attempts to induce it. England discriminated
against Ireland in the matter of manufactures
until they were all crushed out and Ireland
had nothing left but her agriculture. Ire-
land was reduced to poverty and ruin and
the dust. Nothing was left but poverty and
famine and death. The while England said,
"They are the Irish, let them die. Their
bodies will enrich the soil for future harvests
which we will reap." The lecturer depicted
with a master stroke days of famine, eviction,
immigration, etc. It was no wonder Ireland
was so desolate, when women and children were
turned from their little hovels into the pitiless
cold, with

NO SHELTER SAVE THE SKY.
The cowardly, skulking wolf will protect its
young, and the lion when he is robbed of his
offspring, will raise a cry of despair almost
human in its pleading. When men with their
wives and children are turned out to die like
dogs by the roadside and in the ditches, they
are no more responsible for the deeds of
violence than the tigress that springs from
her lair upon her prey, for God has given
men flesh and blood. The lecturer spoke with
supreme disgust of the efforts of the English
to convert the Irish during the famines, giv-
ing them Bibles with their soap, and seeking
to win them from their native religion. "Thank
God," said the lecturer, they did not yield one
iota to such blasphemous appeals. The doctor
also spoke with contempt of the orangemen
and the United Irishmen, who were seeking
to win the Irish during the famines, giv-
ing them Bibles with their soap, and seeking
to win them from their native religion. "Thank
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iota to such blasphemous appeals.

The doctor used several very pointed anec-
dotes to illustrate his points. The lecture was
exceedingly interesting and was often inter-
rupted by applause.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND.

Atlanta Gentlemen About to Contract for a
Big Lease.

It is probable that Cumberland island, so
well and favorably known to Atlantians as a
most delightful coast resort, will soon pass
into the hands of Atlanta gentlemen who are
now ready to close a lease on it for ten years.
Of course, this does not include the whole
island, but that portion of it known as the
Bunkley estate, comprising several thousand
acres of land and having on it what is said to
be the finest beach in America. The Bruns-
wick breeze, which reached the city yester-
day, contained the following:

An Atlanta syndicate consisting of W. T. B. Wil-
son, postmaster of Atlanta, and Clark Howell,
of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road,
together with other gentlemen of means,
have leased the Bunkley portion of Cumberland
island for ten years, with the privilege of pur-
chase, and will take steps toward improving
the island and making it the best summer resort in
America. There will be a number of new cottages
put up and an iron tramway built from the boat
landing to the beach. The whole place will
be renovated and such improvements placed
upon it as will make it such a resort as
has long been needed. The fact that this enter-
prise is in the hands of some of Atlanta's live
business men, is sufficient to guarantee its success.
The hotel will be run by Colonel Frank Warren,
one of the oldest and best hotel men in the coun-
try. The gentlemen command ample capital and
mean to do it right. Collector Jake Hart, who has
been actively engaged in securing the success of
the undertaking, informs us that operations will
commence by April first, in time for this year's
business.

A CONSTITUTION reporter sought the two
gentlemen referred to, and was told that Mr.
Howell was now in Brunswick, where he had
gone to meet Mr. Bunkley and have signed the
necessary papers.

Postmaster Wilson was asked about it, and
said:

"Yes, negotiations have been pending be-
tween Mr. Bunkley and Mr. Howell and my-
self, and we have come to a full settlement, and
everything is now ready for the transfer except
the formal signatures to the lease, for which Mr.
Howell has now gone to Brunswick. We went
to the island last week and spent three days
negotiating with Mr. Bunkley. We came to a
perfect understanding and are to take the
place for ten years, with the privilege of buying
at a certain sum at any time within that time.
I suppose there will be no trouble about sign-
ing the papers, as all parties to the
trade were well satisfied and agreed to the
final transfer this week."

"When will you take charge?"
"Just as soon as the trade is consummated,
concerning which I will probably hear by tele-
graph tonight."

"What improvements will be made on the
property?"
"If we get it we propose to make it the Long
Branch of the south. It has the finest beach
in the world, and is a magnificent resort the
year round. Fish and game of all kinds are
there in abundance, and in many ways it pos-
sesses attractions as a resort which are un-
equalled."

Cumberland island has always been a favorite
Atlanta resort, many of its citizens going
there each year, and hunting and fishing par-
ties going there frequently the year round.
It has also been largely patronized by the
people of Macon and Columbus and other Georgia
cities. Under the management of the above
named gentlemen it will probably become more
popular than ever.

No bad effect; no poison in Red Star Cough
Cure. It is a safe, sure cure.

STILSON

RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEAL

58 Whitehall Street,

My Spring Samples

HAVE BEEN

Great Variety of

PRICES LOW AND

CALL AND EX

I am Closing Out Heavy Weights in

GEORGE

38 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU

"J. T." Big Chunk an

AND DON'T YOU

THE ONLY GENUINE

REISER & STERN,

TOLLENS BROS. & SON, SAVANNAH.

TOLLENS BROS. & SON, SAVANNAH.

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